

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION

PRESS.

Vol. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

NO. 214

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
OFFICE—PRESSBUILDING,
NO. 109,
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$0 00
" " " 6 months, 50
" " " 3 " 40
" " " 1 " 100
By the week—payable to the Carrier—20

WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

One copy for one year, (26 issues) \$2 00
Ten copies " " 26 " 20 00
" " " 3 " 40
" " " 1 " 100
We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF TEN, TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALL LETTERS relating to the Subscription, Advertisements, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to "The Union Press, No. 109 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications to the paper should be addressed to The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky.

Copy will be taken of A man's communications, whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Weekly Union Press.

Ten lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Daily Press.

Five lines (or less) or less, in column of "Wants," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

A Rebel Conservative's Advice to His Rebel Conservative Friends.

(For the Union Press.)

To the Conservative Rebel or Rebel Conservative Members of the Legislature of Kentucky:

You are at length emancipated from the fetters of martial law and may now denounce the Government and its officers to your heart's content. Your friends hope you will not, like the freedman just stepping' from bondage into liberty, have an improper conception of the privileges you now enjoy. The discordant materials out of which our party is formed ought to warn us to be cautious and discreet. Some of us were for men and money to prosecute the war against the rebellion—others opposed both; some were for the draft—some opposed to it; some for the rebellion, and some for the Government; and, unless we are wary, we may lose the just compensation for the sacrifice of our faith and principle. There is one thing upon which we are all agreed: that we must hold the public offices and the purse of the people, and if we keep this object distinctly in view, we may reap the reward of our labor. There is nothing stranger than the cohesive power of public plunder. Yet, it is well known, there is a pretty considerable portion of our population that are unable to perceive how so strange a combination of opposite political principles could have been honestly made, who suspect us of selfish motives and are deeply suspicious of all our acts. These are simple-minded men who love their country, and hate treason, and stand by the "scolds," through evil report and through good report. The simplicity of their faith, makes them terribly earnest and energetic, and their zeal ought not to be fanned by any indiscretion of ours. In this view of the matter, let us all strive to be true to our men, at least, until we've a firmer hold on peace and purse. The people love and honor those who, by hazarding their own lives, have preserved their country. You know we are for the Union and the Constitution, and those simple-minded men who distract our country if they find us to be undisciplined patriots, will share of the leaves and fishes. Our brother, from Shelby, was not disinterested when he plainly and openly denounced Presidents Lincoln and Johnson as traitors. Our plan has been insinuate such charges, and it has worked very well, but it is doubtful whether the people, so tolerant and courageous, even in the absence of martial law, a great many plain people believe that Mr. Lincoln was an honest man, a true lover of his country and grappled with the difficulties that beset him with the arm of a giant. They love him, because he was one of them. Mr. Johnson is gallant, also, a son of the soil, the affect of the people, and we endanger our reputation for loyalty by such accusations. There are better and safer ways of accomplishing our purpose, and we ought not to hazard doubtful experiments. You managed the repeal of the expatriation act very adroitly, and according to art. Every one was in favor of that bill, and the people were won over to it, and made their peace with the Government, but our interests required that all, whether repentant or not, shall be admitted. The original bill in the House—giving the privilege to all—and the amendment restricting it to the repentant, the loss of the amendment and the passage of the original bill are steadily in our favor. What can honest men object? Many of you voted both ways, and did as much as possible to please the people, consistent with the fixed purpose of passing the bill. If the people ain't satisfied, they ought to be. There may have been a little too much severity in the punishment of our rebels, and several members proposed a substantially similar measure, and this we ought to guard against, for these simple fellows are beginning to say, that we have more regard for the rebel than the loyal man; which sort of talk is not convenient, and the old "war horses" seem to have talked of a "rebellion" in the hills, and the legislators, who may speak of that in our family concern, that all of the people are tired of rebellion, and if we make that a plank in our platform we may bid farewell to the treasury.

You would act wisely to know nothing about the emancipation of the negroes. I notice that some persons, are inclined to thrust that subject before you, but I would not regard their efforts—it is a very unpleasant matter to act upon, and attended with a great many difficulties. I did not bring it up, and am responsible for it, Some may think that the changed condition of our country require, some alterations in our laws, but to do so, may endanger our craft. Besides, we deny that there is any change. General Palmer was presumptuous enough to publish that three-fourths of the States had ratified the Constitution, and that slavery had been abolished. But what right had he to announce that fact? The Constitution does not give it. That simply provides that when a proposition for amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the States, it shall be part of the Constitution. Neither General Palmer, nor the State, Presidents, or Congress, has the power to amend the Constitution to declare such ratification. It belongs to us to determine, and we don't know. The judges are bound to

know the history of the country, but we are not. Let slavery and the slave code remain as they are, until these second section, abolishing it. It would do us no harm to wait with it. There is a heterogeneity of the heterogeneous elements of which we are composed, flying apart, we must avoid external collisions. We have run the life out of some of our phrases that got us into power. The term "abolitionist" which formerly excited the country, doesn't now do it. The term "radical" never had any vitality; the people wondered whether it was a good or bad thing, and shall have to invent others. Consolidations might do, but they would quote Washington—our "Americanization" has been a success, and the country is safe. Centralization is getting somewhere into use, but it does not fit us well. We must have a sharp, mysterious word or phrase, that will fill the people with wonder and awe. Our excellent Governor gave us a good example of such a word, in his campaign speech. It was "SCAFETY." I propose that we apply this term to these men who oppose us, until we can find a better. We must do something, and do it soberly and earnestly, as if we were laboring for the public weal.

You may come from me again.

A CONSERVATIVE REBEL, OR
REBEL CONSERVATIVE.

Southern.

THE NOBLE, BRAVE AND TRUE.—The Mobile Evening News of the 16th contains the following startling announcement:

"We deeply regret to announce that, by orders from Washington, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Capt. R. J. Semmes, was arrested at his residence last evening, and regularly left the city to-day under guard, for the trial of his friends."

Barry Cornwall (B. W. Proctor), the poet, now seventy-eight years old, is preparing a life of "Ella" (Charles Lamb.)

Mrs. Gaskill had before her death written all but three chapters of her last story. She carried it far enough to enable her readers to guess at the conclusion.

The young lady in Westboro, Massachusetts, was married on Thanksgiving day to a returned soldier, whom she had never seen before, the courtship having been conducted by letter. On the following morning she put on her cloak and bonnet and ran away, and was never heard of again.

Mr. Stevens was born in Vermont in 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1814, studied law and went to Pennsylvania; was elected to the Legislature for five years. He was in Congress from 1819 to 1853, and again became a member in 1859, since when he has remained such.

J. M. Bennett, Auditor of Virginia under Extra-Billy Smith's administration, expects that he will be given the \$21,000 a year stipend, which he deserves, according to the terms of his pension.

BENNETT'S PRACTICE; TANNER'S PRACTICE.

(New Edition.)

A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal gives the following anecdote of Tom Corwin, on the night he received his death stroke:

When at last the press about him lessened, I sat down by his side. What he happened first to say to me furnishes one of those striking illustrations of the mysterious and awful, and which makes us superstitious. One of his first utterances to me was a startling description of what Tom Corwin was to be in twenty-five minutes after his death.

He said: "You are more bold than you are wise. You will be buried in the kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete

face which has become historical. But, then, Julius Caesar was bald." I said, "But Caesar had fits?" Then he assumed a more serious manner, and said: "Twenty years ago, I saw a man fit in appearance, unconsciously, who was in the kitchen of the kitchen."

He said with a semi-soliloquy, "I have just said: 'Caesar had fits!'" In twenty-five minutes after, I assisted in carrying Corwin out in the precise condition he had so strangely described.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

LIBERATION, HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

The largest stock in the city just received, together with the finest Virginia and Mexican Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO.

Genuine Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, and a large assortment of smoker's articles, for sale cheap, by

C. S. TACHAU & CO., No. 17 Main street, Between Fifth and Sixth.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

AGENTS WANTED: NOW READY!

THE FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by J. H. Green, with 200 PORTRAITS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c. The cheapest and best complete HISTORY of the UNITED STATES ever published. It is very large, and terms very liberal. \$25 for CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK TRADE.

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 109
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

News of the Day.

The funeral of the late Governor Corwin took place at Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday.

It is stated General Harlan is shortly ready, and will be succeeded by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

Ex-Senator Iverson, of Alabama, who was an early and most uncompromising secessionist, has applied for pardon.

Provisional Governor Sharkey of Mississippi has been relieved, and the Governor-elect authorized to enter upon his duties.

The office of the treasurer of Pulaski county, Ind., was robbed on Sunday night last, of between seven and eight thousand dollars. The robbers made their escape.

The Hon. John L. Botts is very strongly opposed to the admission as members of Congress of any man who had anything to do with the rebellion.

Some citizens of Washington have entered suit against the Mayor and Councils, to restrain them from paying out of the corporation funds the expenses of the recent election on the negro-suffrage question.

Monday afternoon a number of laborers engaged on the railroad near Richmond, Ind., got on the train for Dayton, and, refusing to pay their fare, a difficulty arose, in which two of the laborers were killed, and others injured.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, states that, in interviews with President and Sec- retaries, they expressed the opinion that there would be no more executions or confusions on account of rebellion—they believing that the South had suffered enough.

On the 11th of December, Major General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, was ordered to reduce the aggregate force of white troops in the Departments of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to 7,000 men, regulars included.

President Lincoln's remarks have been removed from the public records, as they were originally made, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, to another vault over which the national monument will be placed. The remains of his two children were removed to the same place.

Brigadier General John McIntosh, who gained distinction during the war as one of the most brilliant and dashing cavalry officers, and who lost a leg in one of Sheridan's earlier battles in the Shenandoah valley, has just been breveted Major General for gallant and meritorious conduct.

Hugh W. Mercer, at one time a Confederate soldier, is on trial by a military commission for the murder of several Union soldiers, who were induced to enlist in the rebel army rather than starve to death, and afterwards, on the discovery of their plan to escape, were, by order of this Mercer, taken out and shot.

The resignation of Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto Globe, of his position as a member of the Canadian Cabinet, was made because he was friendly to a conciliatory policy towards the United States, while a majority of his colleagues were of an opposite mind.

THANKFUL FOR FAVORS FROM SMALL QUARTERS.

The late ex-patriot rebels are quite self-complacent over the acts of the small county court of the rebellion holding its terms at Frankfort. They imagine that the repeal of a law that denounced them in proper terms wipes out their crimes. This is not the general opinion of the world in such matters.

We have never heard that the pardon of a counterfeiter, or of any other kind of a felon—the pardon being a reprieve of the penalty—restored the counterfeiter, or any other felon, to respectability, or that it blotted out the former iniquity.

But, in the eyes of the nation, the Kentucky rebels who took up arms for the Southern treason are not restored, nor are they likely to be restored to national respectability until they show they are nationalized.

We shall rejoice to see them engage in that kind of work, but think it very doubtful whether they will ever learn the A B C of American patriotism. The crimping of the Southern treason, on the material that underwent that operation, is not easily smoothed out.

The Kentucky rebels and their sympathizers should remember that the nation has a supervisory power over them, and that even silence, discretion and propriety on their part are but a poor return for the magnanimity that has pardoned their great crimes. They should ask themselves, when they view their crimes, their vast iniquities against Kentucky and against the nation, whether a life time of good behavior can efface from their memories the great wrongs of which they were the authors, aiders and abettors. It is sometimes asked, "what must be the religion of which a monkey is the priest," and these pardoned criminals against the laws of Kentucky and of the nation should, while gloating over their fancied shrift, sometimes think of the "priests" who now minister to their present joys. Wickedness and wrong-doing are temporary; it is righteousness that has permanence.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS.

The Canadians are evidently in great bodily terror of the Fenians. They do not know at what moment that most terrible set may swoop down upon the Queen's possessions, and bring titles to an end. We have no great love for the Canadians, but we can furnish them a recipe that should relieve them. Let them hire George N. Saunders to join the Fenians, and if he does not speedily get them into a muddle, to which that of President Roberts and O'Mahoney is a mere tempest in a teapot, George's right hand has forgotten its cunning.

The Freedmen.

The Memphis Argus of the 19th inst. says we learn that the meeting at Union depot on Sunday last was a decided success, and that the colored men, both whites and blacks, were present, who listened to addresses from Major Reeves and Captain Staley, of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the greatest interest and attention.

Mr. Raymond seems to have been quite unfortunate in having Bingham and Kelly among his listeners, as Cobbett was with Peel, and Erskine with Pitt. It was very unfortunate that Mr. Raymond, after laboring to show the fallaciousness of the positions defended by Thaddeus Stevens, had to work his way to about the same point that Mr. Stevens reached.

We regret that Mr. Raymond selected such a theme as he did, and such a time for his debut in the National Congress.

The questions which he undertook to settle are exercising the finest and most experienced intellects of this country. These wise, sagacious, veteran statesmen find in these questions some of the most perplexing problems that ever bewildered the human mind. It would have been conducive to the fame and usefulness of Mr. Raymond to retain a back seat until he heard something from the sources to which the people look for safety. The attempt at defining in the New York Times the status of the recent insurrectionary States, and at defining what is to be done with those States by the nation are too widely variant efforts.

The speech of Mr. Raymond has some speculative ability in it, but it is almost pointless in practical matters.

At a meeting of Americans in Paris on Thanksgiving day, Hon. John Jay, of New York, addressed the Mississippian below, and advised him to get into the United States, and to seek the necessary of the parties visiting the city for that purpose. Captain Staley will address the citizens and freedmen of Stanton Depot to-day, when we trust a like good may follow his efforts as that at Union Depot.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The loyal press throughout the United States are scoring the Legislature of Kentucky. The prediction was made in 1861 that Kentucky would be the last rebel State whipped, and she is, through the acts of her legislators, at this moment recognized as one of the most rampant rebel States in the Union. The Legislature is "piling up the agony" pretty high, but they will find a jumping-off place, just as the other rebels did.

The intelligent Frankfort correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, after reading the rebel acts of the Legislature, says:

"We place the payment of the public debt of the same footing as the payment of Kentucky's claim for slaves and other property taken and destroyed during the rebellion. If the public debt is to be paid, then Kentucky must be paid. If Kentucky is not paid, then the public debt must be paid, and with Kentucky's assistance. They will favor repudiation if Kentucky is not paid."

The simple state of the case is this: Kentucky conservatives are determined to do all in their power to prevent the payment of the debts of the State.

"The people of the State, we are told, are determined to allow the negroes to testify in the courts. Without being disposed to uncharitableness, we feel strongly inclined to suggest that, as in Tennessee, why should not a colored man have increased, rather than decreased, his chances of being a member of the Legislature?"

Permit me to repeat your statement, Missouri refuses to allow negroes to testify in the courts, and to request you to publish Section 3, Article 1, of the constitution of that State, which declares follows:

"That no person can be accused of color be distinguished as a negro, or be compelled to contract, otherwise than as others are disabled; or be prevented from acquiring, holding, and transmitting property; or be liable to any other punishment for any offense; or be restricted in the exercise of any right, or be compelled to do any service, but that he was in the Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond." So much treason and rebellion have not been our fortune to hear since Bragg's army was in Kentucky. The railing cry is "vive la rebellion."

The acts of the Kentucky legislature are destroying the interests of hundreds of citizens of Kentucky, in getting payment for negroes put into military service. The law provides for payment to loyal owners, but the United States government has more reason to look for loyalty in the legislation of South Carolina than in that of Kentucky. If the United States were to undertake to hunt after loyalty in Kentucky, she would find herself very much in the condition of a Philadelphia merchant, who asked a farmer, with whom he dealt, whether his farm was a good place for hunting. The farmer replied, that it was a first rate place for that. The merchant asked permission to enjoy a few days' sport on the place, and the farmer gave him a cordial invitation to come, whenever he pleased. The neophyte sportsman prepared his apparatus and went down. Early next morning he salled forth, and passed the day without seeing anything in the way of game. At night he asked the farmer why he had deceived him, but that honest gentleman relieved himself by assuring the disappointed sportsman that the farm was as good a place for hunting as he knew of, but that he had promised nothing about finding game. The National Government may suppose that the Capitol at Frankfort is an excellent place for hunting loyalty, but finding it is another thing.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune thinks that a listener at Frankfort might imagine himself in the Confederate Congress at Richmond. There was a little more talent at Richmond. Whether there is any other material difference this deponent sayth not. But surely no one who has read the speech made a few days since by Mr. Helm, and who heard the speech of Wm. L. Yancy at the Court House in this city, when he was inaugurating the rebellion, can fail to be struck with the perfect similarity of the two speeches. In both, a special kind of Unionism was loudly mouthed in almost precisely similar terms.

THE HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

The speech of Mr. Raymond, of New York, in answer to Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has not deserved his reputation, in any degree, as a statesman. He was one of the first journalists in this country, and he was eminently respectable as a member of the legislature of New York, in the Senate, of which he acted as President, through virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor. But he has made a decided *faux pas* in the National Congress.

In the speech of Mr. Raymond, it is evident that he has made a decided *faux pas* in the National Congress.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed unusual resolution and strength of bodily constitution. They traveled seven or eight hundred miles without roads through an unbroken wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage Indians. Men of such a stamp, arriving in a new and perfectly wild country, were compelled to adopt the most simple and most natural habits of life, living in well ventilated cabins, where the daily bill of fare was corn bread and the wild game of the country, and with a abundance of labor in the open air. These simple habits of life, practiced by such a hardy stock, could not fail to give to their offspring great size and the most perfect physical development.

The limestone formation under the States has been a great factor in the physical development of the people.

The character of the earlier settlers of these countries, and the habits of life which they were necessarily compelled to adopt, had much more to do with their physical development than the limestone formation under the States.

Kentucky was first settled by men from Virginia, the hardiest among the inhabitants of the old commonwealth—men who possessed

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE!

If you want anything,
If you have anything to sell,
If you want Boarders,
If you have lost anything,
If you have found anything,

Tell Ten Thousand People at Once by
Advertising in the Daily Press.

CANDIDATE.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.
R. B. BOLLING is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the August election.

FOR STATE BINDER.

H. M. McCARTY shortly announces himself to the members of the Kentucky State Legislature as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Binder.

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—a small dwelling able to be put in good order, for which a sum of \$1,000 will be paid. Address, CARSON & BROWN, 127-31st.

FOR SALE.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.
BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL, I will sell four hand fire engines and two hose carriages, belonging to the city. For terms, etc., call at my shop, PHILIP F. COOPER, Mayor.

FOR SALE—LAND—NINE ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL land, well improved, on Twenty-first street, between Main and Market streets, with a 2½ square and 2 square yards of same. Apply at the drug store, corner of Main and Market streets. BENJ. F. ALFORD, 24-14th.

FOR RENT.

HOTEL & BOARDING HOUSE.
FOR RENT, THE EAGLE HOTEL, NEAR RAILROAD Depot, in Jeffersonville. Possession given 1st of August. Address, A. F. COOPER, 24-14th street, 20-22d.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO FINE UNFURNISHED ROOMS can be had with board in a quiet and agreeable neighborhood, and with 2½ square yards each. The rent, with board, will find the room a home at moderate prices, by calling at No 15 East street, corner of Main and Market streets. BENJ. F. ALFORD, 24-14th.

LACE GOODS.

REAL POINTS, AND
POINT VENESE, and
POINT ALLEGUE COUPURES.
Sets of HANDKERCHIEFS, at

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at

MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
25 Fourth street.

1,000 ASSORTED Imitation LACE SETS, COL-
LARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Embroidered Linen sets COLLARS and CUFFS, at
MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
25 Fourth street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Head Dresses and Dress Caps,
at greatly reduced prices, at
MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
25 Fourth street.

ILLUSION WAISTS,
LACE SASHES,
BELTINGS, BUCKLES, FANS,
NECK-TIES, and Alexandre's KID GLOVES, at
MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
25 Fourth street.

FURNISHING GOODS.
SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.



Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN MEN & BOY'S FINE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
Corner of Sixth and Main Streets,
Louisville, Ky.

CLOTHING.
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
IN THE CITY

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Corner of Fourth and Main streets, under
the National Hotel.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Military Clothing

W. W. MORRIS & CO.
405 Main St., 105 Chamber
Louisville, Ky., NEW
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,
STATIONERY,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUTLERS' GOODS,

AT EASTERN PRICES.
405 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

OIL
LOUISVILLE CARBON
Corner of Sixteenth

ESTABLISH
W. J. SKE

OFFICE—BULLITT STREET, BE

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE
any quantity. Highest price paid for good Crude Pe

CRUDE PE

For sale would do well to give us a call, as we can increase

THREE HUNDRED

of the trade should require it. Lubricating oil and Ben-

CLAIM

C. L. RAD
CLAIM A

ADJUST AND SETTLE ALL OFFICERS', QUARTER-
TRACT Surgeons', Medical Returns and Accounts, and
all other claims against the U. S. Government, for Quar-
ter or Commissionary purposes, as well as every other
kind of claim, prepared and collected

ded to, and money advanced on officer's pay acc. note.

Required to be paid to the U. S. Government, for

the amount of the claim, plus interest at 6 per cent.

1000 Main Street, Ky.

1000 Main Street, Ky.</p

